

# THE JERUSALEM POST

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1951 PRICE: 30 PRUTA VOL. XXVII. No. 7190

Column One  
By David Courtney

## \$500M. Bond Issue Passes 1st Reading

By Moshe Brilliant, Our Parliamentary Correspondent

A bill authorizing the Finance Minister to float coupon and savings bonds to the value of \$500m. passed its first reading in the Knesset yesterday. The vote was unanimous except for the single opposing voice of Mr. Tewfik Toubi (Communists), the only member of his party present.

## Debate on Gov't Crisis Today

The political situation arising from the fall of the Government will be discussed in the Knesset today.

A series of motions for debate have been introduced by various parties and they will be brought to the floor this morning. The General Zionists will present a bill fixing June 5 as the election date.

Political parties held caucuses at the close of the session last night to discuss tactics for today's political session.

President Weizmann yesterday concluded his series of consultations with leaders of all Knesset parties. He received Mr. M. Wilner and Mr. S. Mikunis, representatives of the Communist Party, in Rehovot.

About three months will be required to prepare election lists and to issue identification cards, if new elections are decided upon, it was announced yesterday.

At the last census in November 1948, 782,000 persons were registered, including 506,567 eligible voters. The population is estimated to have doubled since then.

## Economy Harmed By Import Scheme

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, told the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday that the non-payment of import duties has done harm to the economy. He also warned against a feeling of false security and against the dangers of depending on assistance from abroad for the solution of the country's problems.

The Finance Minister's comments followed those of Mr. David Horowitz, the Government's Economic Adviser, who said that the mobilization of resources and increased production were the bases for the improvement of the present economic situation.

He opened the Committee's discussion on the state of the economy which will include consideration of the balance of payments, local production, the supply situation and the recent buyers' scare. Mr. Horowitz analyzed in detail the influence on the economy of immigration needs, building and national security and border defense.

The Committee Chairman, Mr. M. Bader, asked the Minister of Finance to take the next steps the Government was planning to take in the near future to improve the economy. Mr. Gert will open the next meeting of the Committee on Monday.

## COMMITTEE APPROVES BEARER BOND LAW

The Palestine Government Bearer Bonds Law of 1951, was discussed at a meeting of the Knesset Finance Committee yesterday. It was decided to broaden the scope of the law to cover drawings scheduled after November 29, 1947, in order to include those which were to have taken place in the first half of 1948, but which were postponed because of the unsettled conditions at the time.

## Israel - U.S. Line To Buy 5th Ship

NEW YORK, Tuesday. — The Israel-American Shipping Line has decided to purchase a new ship in England, which will bring the total of its fleet to five, officials of the company said here last night.

Inspectors of the line examined the 12,000-ton vessel, formerly owned by Germany, at Southampton yesterday. (Reuter, UP)

## THE JERUSALEM POST

With the arrival yesterday of fresh supplies of newspapers, the daily press today resumes publication of four pages. As adequate supply of paper is now assured for the near future, the threat of a threatened interruption of regular publication.

## Plans For M.E. Defence Slowly Taking Shape

By George Lichtblau, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Tuesday. — General Sir Brian Robertson, Middle East, has received little publicity here.

It is generally accepted that neither General Robertson nor Mr. Thomas Finletter, U.S. Air Secretary, would be touring the area unless plans for its defense were gradually taking shape, but it is also realized that these plans are still in an early stage.

At present, even Turkey's ability to defend itself is regarded with some doubt, and there is no support for the more ambitious schemes associated with the name of the Greek Premier, M. Venizelos. An interview given by the latter in which the Western Powers were urged to adopt bolder concepts of aggressive defense, has been factually ignored here.

Despite the almost unanimous support for the measure, the debate which began on Monday night took up all of yesterday's session. One issue which came to the fore was the appointment of Mr. Montor to direct the bond drive.

This was criticized by Dr. M. Sneh (Mapam) as well as General Zionist speakers who claimed that Mr. Montor as an "assimilationist." They complained that the Zionist leaders had been by-passed.

Dr. Sneh charged that Mr. Montor had "sabotaged" the United Jewish Appeal when he went over to the bond drive by taking with him the administrative staff.

## Great Moment

Two Cabinet Ministers, Mrs. Golda Myerson, and Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, praised Mr. Montor and his work. Mr. Kaplan said he had taken only six officials with him when he left the U.J.A.

To the charge that veteran Zionists had been by-passed in favour of newcomers, Mrs. Myerson said she preferred the newcomers who at the great moment threw themselves heart and soul into the cause, to "persons with 50 years of Zionism behind them who at the critical hour failed to rise to the occasion." She mentioned no names but it was felt in the press gallery that she was referring to Dr. Abba Hillel Silver.

## Other Sources

Dr. Sneh had also asked why the drive was confined to the U.S. and this query evoked the obvious remark from the Mapai benches, "The Mapai member was asking what other countries he had in mind?"

Mr. Kaplan later disclosed that he had held conferences regarding floating the bonds in Great Britain, France and Switzerland but there were obstacles in these countries to be overcome.

Replying to other critics, Mr. Kaplan said that the Zionist organizations could not be charged with the bond drive because the tens of thousands of volunteers in the campaign would have to register as "foreign agents" under the American law. That was why an American corporation had been formed to act as underwriters.

## Robertson Visits Weizmann; Communist Protests Staged

General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander of the British Land Forces in the Middle East, yesterday took tea with President Weizmann at his home in Rehovot. The visitor, who was accompanied by Mr. Comay, Director of the British Commonwealth Division of the Foreign Office, was met by a guard of honour composed of cavalry, naval units and police.

General Robertson this morning toured military establishments and watched recruits being trained at an intake depot. He was entertained to lunch by the Chief of the General Staff, Rav-Aloof Yigal Yadin and senior G.H.Q. officers at an Army camp.

A dinner party in honour of the visiting General was held last night at the home of the British Minister, Sir Knox Holm. Among the guests were Prime Minister David Ben Gurion, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharet, and Rav-Aloof Yadin.

## Knesset Question

The Knesset is expected to discuss the visit of General Robertson today.

Mr. Arieh Ben Eliezer (Herut) brought up General Robertson's visit during the debate on the dollar bond drive. He said the only matter for negotiation with the visiting General was the demand that Britain evacuate "four-fifths of our homeland."

Thirteen persons were arrested and four were injured, including two policemen, during a Communist-sponsored demonstration in Jerusalem yesterday, protesting against the visit of General Robertson. No permit had been obtained for the march.

## NEW YORK, Tuesday (GNA)

General Robertson's talks with Mr. Ben Gurion, Mr. Sharet and Rav-Aloof Yadin are expected to deal technically with the problem of Israel's defence potential and its place in any system of regional Middle East security," writes the Tel Aviv correspondent of the "New York Times" today.

It can be gathered, he says, that the Israel leaders are very willing to talk these matters over and with their implications, but they will emphasize the fact that regional security planning cannot be relied upon as long as the Arab States refuse to cooperate toward a settlement

**U.N. Economic Group Meets**  
SANTIAGO, Tuesday (Reuter). — Chile asked for a "New Deal" in economic matters for underdeveloped Latin American countries at the opening of the twelfth session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council here today.

The Chileans declared that the "International Bank and other organs for world economic development were not following fair rules in relations with them."

Delegates from 17 countries, including 16 from Russia, have arrived for the meetings, expected to last nearly four weeks.

## Matteotti's Son Joins Magnani Group

ROME, Tuesday (Reuter). — Giancarlo Matteotti, Parliamentary Deputy of the left-wing Socialist Party, has committed himself to support the anti-Communist Italian workers' movement and expressed solidarity with rebel Communist deputies Magnani and Cuccchi, the "Giornale d'Italia" reported today.

Matteotti, son of the Italian Socialist leader Giacomo Matteotti, who was murdered at Mussolini's orders in 1924, was reported to have said in a speech at Fratta Polesine: "The Communists call Cuccchi and Magnani traitors. It is not a question of betrayal, but of a courageous crisis of conscience which is in progress of determining a national political crisis."

Matteotti was last week suspended from all Party activity for six months, and his book, "Capitalism and Communism" was condemned as a "complete antithesis of the doctrine, policy and tradition of the Party." If his words at Fratta Polesine are confirmed, he will be the first Parliamentary Deputy of the extreme left wing Socialist Party, led by former Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni, to support Cuccchi and Magnani.

## 'Peace Fighters' Converge on Berlin

BERLIN, Tuesday (Reuter). — Prominent "peace fighters" from all parts of the world were converging on Berlin's Soviet sector today to respond to Marshal Josef Stalin's call for "a broad campaign to prevent peace and unmask the criminal activities of the warmongers."

A group of 18 Russians, including the writer, Ilya Ehrenburg, arrived here by air yesterday for the four-day session of the Communist-sponsored World Peace Council opening tomorrow. Western diplomatic observers detected a new impetus to the Soviet-sponsored world "peace movement" in Marshal Stalin's interview.

At Mognabi Square, the theatre steps were used as a platform by two Mapam and one Communist speaker. Late last night and during the early morning hours 16 youths were arrested for illegally posting bills. Four persons, including the wife of Mr. E. Preminger, Mapam Knesset member, were arrested this morning while cruising along Allenby Road in a truck carrying a loudspeaker.

The loudspeaker was confiscated. All have been released.

In Haifa, about 100 persons demonstrated quietly before the British Consulate in Kingsway this afternoon.

With placards declaring: "Robertson, Leave, No Bases in Israel," and "Down With Anglo-American Imperialism," several hundred persons, mostly Communist youth, marched from Mognabi Square to the Histadrut Executive offices at the southern end of Allenby Road.

The police then dispersed the demonstrators and tore up the placards. It was during this melee that the two policemen and two of the participants were injured. The arrests followed.

## T.A. Traffic Halted

In Tel Aviv, Communists and members of Mapam staged a demonstration against General Robertson without incident or police interference last evening, but succeeded in tying up traffic over the length of Allenby Road during the peak traffic hour.

Police today assigned no more than two patrol cars and a number of plainclothesmen to follow the progress of the crowd. Police did not interfere even though the demonstration was unlawful since no permit had been obtained.

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## Acheson Urges Congress to Send Food to India

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). — Secretary of State Dean Acheson today appealed to Congress to vote quickly on \$100m. worth of food grain to India to help avert the threat of famine which overhangs the Indian people and prevent them from "listening to the doctrines of despair."

Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on India's need for 2,000,000 tons of grain, he pleaded with Representatives not to permit their differences of opinion with Premier Nehru to stand in the way of speedy action.

American grain should begin moving as soon as possible in no case later than March 1, he said. He hoped that about 1,000,000 tons could be delivered to India before August 1, to meet the most critical time of food shortages, beginning in the middle of summer and continuing into autumn.

Differences of opinion on how to achieve peace in Asia had "nothing whatever" to do with our feeling toward the people of India in this hour of crisis, he said. He made a point-by-point analysis of the various arguments which had been advanced against quick approval of the food to India, and denied that Pakistan was forced last year to sell its surplus grain to India at a price which was "beyond all doubt" that the Chinese and North Korean forces "can be checked and mastered."

Latest information indicated that the Chinese counter-offensive had been halted, he told the House of Commons. The military situation was far more favourable than seemed possible a short time ago.

But he warned that the perils confronting the U.N. forces were still formidable and occasional difficulties might emerge.

He said the British Commonwealth 27th Brigade played a large part in restoring the situation in the Wundwin area by relieving the mixed French-American force which had been cut off at Chipyong.

Mr. Acheson said Britain's total casualties in Korea were 145 killed, 443 wounded, 244 missing and 61 prisoners. American casualties at \$5,000, including 8,154 killed, were severe, he said.

## Mao May Be On Way to Moscow

PARIS, Tuesday (AP). — The arrival in Moscow of a Chinese Communist trade delegation renewed speculation here today that Mao Tse Tung is on his way to Russia.

Informed diplomatic sources recalled that in mid-December 1949, Mao's visit to Moscow — during which the Chinese-Soviet friendship and mutual assistance pact was signed — was heralded by the arrival of a Chinese trade group.

Recalling Mao's reported absence from important functions in Peking recently, Paris sources said the Chinese leader may even now be in Moscow.

## U.S. Considers Pact With Australia and New Zealand

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (AP). — The U.S. is considering a triangular defence alliance with Australia and New Zealand as partners in a projected Pacific Pact. Informed sources today reported Mr. John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special envoy, is ready to discuss the line-ups when he stops for talks in New Zealand. Officials here emphasized that the triangular alliance is one of several alternatives under consideration. Another, it is learned, would add the Philippines.

Mr. Dean Acheson is reported to have mentioned the possibility of such an alliance to New Zealand Prime Minister Sidney Holland who visited Washington this month. Mr. Holland is reported enthusiastic.

The pacts under consideration are patterned after the Atlantic Alliance in that each nation would pledge to aid all members in the event of attack. The precise initial line-up, it is said here, will depend greatly on Mr. Dulles' recommendations.

In a joint note handed to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky in Moscow yesterday, they proposed that the ministers' deputies meet in Paris on March 5 to prepare for and to fix a date for such a conference.

Their five-point reply to Russia's latest note on Four-Power talks again rejected Soviet charges about the intentions of the Western Allies and of Western Germany.

The text of the identical notes said: (1) Soviet allegations about the intentions of the three Western Powers and West Germany were "absolutely devoid of any foundation."

(2) Germany and its part in Western defense were "obviously" not the cause of present tension. The present tension was the result of the general attitude adopted by the Soviet Union since the end of the war.

(3) The free nations had "no other choice to ensure their security" but to take steps to reduce "the great disparity of the armed forces existing in the world."

(4) The Foreign Ministers' Deputies should meet in Paris to prepare an agenda for Big Four talks to include the causes of European tension, the present level of armaments, Germany, the treaty with Austria and other subjects which might be agreed upon.

(5) The Big Four should meet in Paris on March 5. They should fix a date for the meeting of the four Foreign Ministers later in Washington.

In Moscow, the three Western Ambassadors here had talks today, but details of the conversations were not disclosed.

## Ex-Mufti 'Patron In Chief' in Karachi

KARACHI, Tuesday (Reuter). — The former Mufti of Jerusalem was last night elected "patron in chief" of the world Muslim conference here. Professor A.B.A. Hallen, vice-Chancellor of Sind University, Karachi, was elected the first president.

The conference also adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a "Muslim News Agency" with branches in all important parts of the world. The 11-nation conference resolved to set up a "Muslim World Union of Journalists," comprising all Muslim states.

## MacA. Orders U.N. Advance

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuter). — General MacArthur today ordered the U.N. army which has broken the Chinese counter-offensive to strike forward again. But independent military observers here pointed out that as the recrossing of the 38th Parallel was in the balance, there was only 50 kms. to be won in the west and less in the east.

## Mao, Chiang Troops In Heavy Fighting

HONGKONG, Tuesday (Reuter). — Heavy fighting between Chinese Communist troops and guerrillas in Eastern Kwangsi, China, with as many as 60,000 troops involved, was reported today by both Communists and Nationalist sources. Both sides claimed to have inflicted heavy casualties.

Communist reports from Canton said their forces had killed 357 guerrillas, and accepted the surrender of 5,304 including the "King of the Yaca," Li Yung. They said they captured heavy calibre guns machine guns and 13,000 rifles and other military equipment.

In the Chechen salient, where North Koreans drove to within seven kms. of the key road and rail centre last week-end, Americans and South Koreans today punched forward behind armoured vanguards.

A mass of U.N. artillery pounded on northern troop concentrations between Chunchun and Sillim, 13 kms. northwest of Chachon. As American armoured columns surged around the flank to cut off the North Koreans and prevent their escape northward, General MacArthur described Chinese losses in last week's reversal "as among the bloodiest of modern times" and said casualties among the Chinese "were difficult to replace."

Of the recrossing of the 38th Parallel, he said that while President Truman had indicated that the crossing was to be achieved in accordance with his judgment as commander-in-chief, he wanted to make it quite clear that if the issue actually arose, he should not arbitrarily exercise that authority.

General MacArthur said he noted Marshal Stalin had predicted the annihilation of U.N. forces, but added, "his comrades will have to do a bit better than they have yet done to prove him a prophet."

The Supreme Commander, making his ninth visit to the front, visited and praised the French battalion which did much heroic fighting at Chipyong last week.

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But he warned that the perils confronting the U.N. forces were still formidable and occasional difficulties might emerge.

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At a press conference, Mr. Lie discounted the importance of Stalin's statement to a "Privada" correspondent and said: "In the present circumstances, such a statement must be expected." He did not believe it meant any real change of policy, but was rather "an attempt of leaders to convince their opponents."

As the world situation grew tense, the positions of the Big Powers had grown more and more finite and marked and Stalin's statement was a sign of the tendency.

He said there were two main lines of U.N. action in Korea. One was the collective security action against aggressors from North Korea or China. The other was the effort to end the fighting and reach a settlement for Korea and other Far Eastern questions.

Mr. Lie called for bold international action to improve the lot of two thirds of the human race still living in poverty and insecurity. Otherwise, he said, there would be no hope for the future.

Arms must not be allowed to interfere with the provision of loans and investments to the poor areas if the world was to avoid disaster, he said.

## Go-Slow Movement Spreads in Britain

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Industrial unrest sweeping Britain today disorganized four ports and slowed the movement of freight on the railways.

In London, Glasgow, Manchester and Birkenhead, over 15,000 dockers staged a one-day strike timed to coincide with the appearance in a London court of seven dock workers charged with inciting dockers to strike illegally. The case was adjourned until next Tuesday, and the strikers voted to return to work tomorrow and to come out again when the seven leaders resappear before the court.

On the railways, more men decided today to begin go-slow tactics or to stage token strikes next weekend, to protest against the offer of a five per cent wage rise. They demand between 7½ and 15 per cent.

In the North, there was no sign of an end to the go-slow movement of engineers who are dissatisfied with the effects of a new wage award.

The troubles in the docks and on the railways arise from recent wage awards but the disputes now involve wider regulation under which it is illegal for strikes without giving 21 days' notice. Labour Minister Aneurin Bevan is believed to be considering changes in the regulations.

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**MIZRAHI**  
Women's Organization  
of America  
IS AT HOME TO  
Guests from abroad  
and friends in Israel  
every Wednesday  
between 5 and 7 p.m.  
In Tel Aviv:  
18 Rehov Dov Ha'el, Tel. 779  
In Jerusalem:  
18 Rehov Dov Ha'el, Tel. 779  
In Haifa:  
18 Rehov Dov Ha'el, Tel. 779

### Social & Personal

Mr. Pinhas Lavon, the Minister of Agriculture, is to leave New York today by air for Israel. Mr. Lavon left for the U.S. early last month.

A farewell reception was held yesterday by the Israel-American Friendship League at the King David Hotel for Mr. R. Gibson, the outgoing American Consul-General in Jerusalem, who is to take over the duties of Mr. Richard Ford, Counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv. Mr. Ford is leaving for a post in Bogota, Colombia.

Dr. S. Letkowsky, U.S. nutrition and agriculture expert, arrived in Israel on Monday. He spent four months in this country at the invitation of the Government last summer.

A reception was held for Mr. P. J. Carey, Member of the Australian Parliament by the Histadrut Executive in Tel Aviv yesterday. Mr. Carey, who has been in Israel on a three-week visit as the guest of the Histadrut, is to leave for home today.

Mr. Y. Lerner, Food Controller of the Jerusalem District, has changed his name to Leron.

The Nathanya branch of the Israel-American Friendship League will meet at the Gal Yam Hotel at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening.

Mr. Zerah Warhaftig, Knesset member, will speak on "The Election System and Political Life" at 8:15 Monday evening at the Beit Hachochim in Jerusalem. The lecture, in the sixth in a series sponsored by the Israel Political Science Association.

Yehudi Menuhin's first concert in Haifa will take place at the Arnon Theatre at 9 tonight. Robert Levin will be at the piano.

**MARRIAGE**  
**CHERTOFF - SEPTON**  
The marriage took place in London yesterday, February 20, 1951, between Mordecai S. Chertoff and Mrs. P. M. Chertoff (New York), and Lily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M.B. Septon (London).

**IPO to Give 3 Farewell Concerts in New York**  
NEW YORK, Tuesday (JNA).—Tickets went on sale yesterday for three farewell concerts the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra will give here at Carnegie Hall on March 15 and 16, and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on March 20.

Leonard Bernstein will conduct all three concerts.

**Moller-Dee Begins Yarn Production**  
NAHARIYA, Tuesday.—The first unit of the Moller-Dee Textile Co. has begun production here.

Occupying 1,000 sq. metres and devoted to the manufacture of yarn, it represents the first phase of the company's construction programme.

The building of the second unit, which will add 6,000 sq. metres of floor space, is to begin at once.

**Entertainment**  
**JERUSALEM CINEMAS**  
At 2.00 & 8.00 p.m.  
HERZL: Heart Beat, West Side Story, Kiss the Bride, On My Hands  
ORION: Fortunes of Captain Blood  
SARON: Night and Day  
TEL AVIV  
5.00 & 9.00 p.m.: Adler-Draper: Ha-Dinah Hall  
7.00 & 9.00 p.m.: "Special Appeal": Lila-Lila Theatre: Jaucha Reizeta Hall  
8.00 & 9.00 p.m.: "Call Me Gossamer": Chamber Theatre, Mergabi Hall

**The Hebrew National OPERA**  
HAIFA: Tomorrow at 8 p.m.  
TEL AVIV: Tomorrow at 8 p.m.  
Jaffa  
GOS. RAFAELI, ARTIST  
of La Scala, Milan  
Conductor: G. Sgarbi  
Tickets: Tel Aviv: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000  
Haifa: 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000

**Yehudi Menuhin**  
LAST CONCERTS - NEW PROGRAMME  
RAMA HALL, RAMAT-GAN: Tuesday, February 27  
Tickets: Reichman, 27 Diklak St.

**ARNON, HAIFA**  
Wednesday, Feb. 28  
Tickets: Ginzburg's

**EDISON, Jerusalem**  
Thursday, March 1  
Tickets: Edison

**OSHEL, Haifa, T.A.**  
Saturday, March 3  
Sunday, March 4  
Tickets: "Arnon", 4 Meir St.

All tickets for concerts on Feb. 24 and 25 in Tel Aviv, on Feb. 21 in Haifa and on Feb. 22 in Jerusalem were SOLD OUT.

Impresario: YUVAL THEATRE OFFICE  
Two farewell performances, last in Israel. TONIGHT at 5.30 and 9  
**ADLER HANMAN HALL TEL AVIV DRAPER**  
NET PROCEEDS OF THE 9 O'CLOCK PERFORMANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE KELEN HAYESOD STRONGHOLD SETTLEMENTS.

## Tech Prepares for Aeronautics Research

The projected Department of Aeronautical Engineering of the Haifa Institute of Technology will be primarily a research institute, and it will also give the country locally trained experts in Aeronautics," Professor Sydney Goldstein, head of the new Department, said in an interview today.

The scope of immediate practical application will at first be confined to such problems as modifying aeroplanes for particular needs, with a possibility of aerodynamic work on other matters in which airflow is involved, such as dust extraction.

"On such problems, and on fundamental research and training, there is a wide field of work for a fairly large research team," he said.

**Wind Tunnel**  
The Department, for which friends of the Institute in the U.S.A. have promised to raise the necessary funds, will include divisions for general aerodynamic testing, with a fairly large general purpose wind tunnel, for studying high-speed phenomena, for testing aircraft power plants (i.e. engines), and for work on aircraft structures and dynamics.

So equipped, the Department will bear comparison with many similar departments in technical high schools.

**Active Zionist**  
Professor Goldstein, who has been an active Zionist since his student days, was Chairman of the British Aeronautical Research Council until last year, and one of the world's authorities in his field, is quietly confident that the project will be a success.

When he gave up his post at Manchester University to put his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the Institute, the Senate and Council of the University of Manchester placed on record their appreciation of his services in a resolution which stated, among other things, that "in his five years in Manchester, Professor Goldstein built up a school of Fluid Mechanics which is unsurpassed in Europe and which has attracted scientists both junior and senior from many parts of the world."

Professor Goldstein was born in 1903 at Hull (Yorkshire), England, studied for a year at the University of Leeds, and for six years at Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. and Ph.D. in 1928. After a year as a Rockefeller Research Fellow at the University of Göttingen, Germany, he was appointed to academic posts first at Manchester and then at Cambridge, where he was a Fellow of St. John's College and Stokes Lecturer.

During World War II, he worked on aeronautics at the National Physical Laboratory in England. He has also spent a year as a Leverhulme Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology, and has been a visiting professor at several American universities. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the leading British and American professional institutions of aeronautical scientists.

**Sweden's Foreign Trade**  
STOCKHOLM.—Sweden's foreign trade in 1950 shows a record high for both exports and imports. Compared with 1949, exports went up by Kr.1,400m. to Kr.5,500m. (1950.7m.) and imports by Kr.1,700m. to Kr.6,100m. (1950.4m.). The import surplus of Kr.352.5m. is covered by Swedish foreign reserves.

On the export side, forestry products account for about 45 per cent of total exports.

## U.S. Court Dissolves Negligence Caused Massada Shipping Monopoly

A New York court last month made permanent an injunction restraining the North Atlantic U.S.A.-Continental Europe shipping conferences from the use of the "exclusive patronage contract and non-competitive rate system" with its two sets of prices, it is learnt in Haifa.

The system, which has been operated by the world's major shipping concerns for decades, grants reduced freight rates to whoever signs an undertaking to ship his cargo exclusively in vessels belonging to the "conference"—a national or international cartel of ship-owning companies. The system achieved the maintenance of uniform freight rates and successfully operated against non-organized outsiders by restricting competition through the "exclusive patronage" clause.

The injunction was applied for by the International Shipping Company, which does not belong to any of the conferences.

The U.S. Department of Justice has filed under the same law a suit against the Far East Conference, a long-established cartel operating between U.S.A. and Asia. The case is to be heard at Newark, N.J.

Following the grant of the injunction, similar action based on this precedent is expected also against American shipping companies maintaining freight surcharges between the U.S. and Israel, which are organized in the North Atlantic-Mediterranean conference.

**Sprang a Leak**  
They reported that after the ship sprang a leak, improper sealing of portholes probably let water into her engine room, and that unbalanced loading may have increased her list.

As regards the death of six of the s.s. Massada's crew, the committee alleged that they probably lost their lives because of the failure of the person in charge of one of her emergency lifeboats to provide it with oars, a bailing pump, and rockets. It was said

Negligence on the part of the Ophir Cooperative in the care and staffing of the s.s. Massada may have been the cause for the loss of the ship and six of its crew off the coast of Italy last March 31, a special inquiry committee reported recently.

According to the report, the cooperative, which owned the ship, failed to examine her for damage after she scraped bottom three times while loading cargo in Salerno and Vico Valencia.

The committee also said that the ship's owners had dismissed her captain and some of her top officers in Italy, for reasons of economy, and had promoted inadequately qualified seamen in their place. These replacements, the committee thought, may have led to errors in the ship's management.

**SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON TUESDAY**  
Adela Cruise, Ital. Gen. Cargo.  
Antarctic, Gen. Cargo.  
Cattaro, Br. Gen. Cargo.  
Eilat, Gen. Cargo.  
Kingston, Br. Gen. Cargo.  
Angela, Ital. Gen. Cargo.  
Atlantic, Gen. Cargo.  
Eugenia, Am. Wood. Gen. Cargo.  
Pamphila, K. Gr. Wheat.  
Tissa, Hong. Gen. Cargo.  
Memphis, Am. Gen. Cargo.  
Norrna, Sw. Gen. Cargo.  
Abbasia, H. Gen. Cargo.  
Flora, Namibia, Gr. Compl. to Unload.  
Eilat, Gr. Barley.  
Scio, Mon. Compl. to Unload.  
Hamored, Is. Carobs.  
Aahpet, Nor. Potatoes.  
Haifa, Is. Gen. Cargo.  
Steel Seafarer, Am. Mail. Gen. Cargo.

**SHIPS EXPECTED**  
Date Ship Cargo  
20 Katia Wood.  
20 Natty Rice, Barley.  
20 Ulla Gen. Cargo.  
20 Expeditor Oil Food. Gen. Cargo.  
20 Gertrud Will. Load Citrus.  
20 Orland Milk. Powder.  
20 Kavna Bones.  
20 Ariza Passengers, Mail. Gen. Cargo.  
20 Dobrouja Gen. Cargo.  
20 Galilah Passengers, Immigrants.  
20 Athelard Unpacked load.  
20 Yitzhak Seeds of Cotton.  
21 Edison Wood. Gen. Cargo.  
21 British Unpacked load.  
21 Marquis Immigrants.  
21 Transilvania Frozen Meat.

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES**  
JERUSALEM: Gela, Rehov Gela, 4550, Room 50 Unloading, 5001 Tel Aviv: "Doctor's Call," 5345, 2045 (2) Nahlat Binyamin, corner Carmel, after 10 p.m. 5345, 4553, 4554, 4555, 4556, 4557, 4558, 4559, 4560, 4561, 4562, 4563, 4564, 4565, 4566, 4567, 4568, 4569, 4570, 4571, 4572, 4573, 4574, 4575, 4576, 4577, 4578, 4579, 4580, 4581, 4582, 4583, 4584, 4585, 4586, 4587, 4588, 4589, 4590, 4591, 4592, 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4597, 4598, 4599, 4600, 4601, 4602, 4603, 4604, 4605, 4606, 4607, 4608, 4609, 4610, 4611, 4612, 4613, 4614, 4615, 4616, 4617, 4618, 4619, 4620, 4621, 4622, 4623, 4624, 4625, 4626, 4627, 4628, 4629, 4630, 4631, 4632, 4633, 4634, 4635, 4636, 4637, 4638, 4639, 4640, 4641, 4642, 4643, 4644, 4645, 4646, 4647, 4648, 4649, 4650, 4651, 4652, 4653, 4654, 4655, 4656, 4657, 4658, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4662, 4663, 4664, 4665, 4666, 4667, 4668, 4669, 4670, 4671, 4672, 4673, 4674, 4675, 4676, 4677, 4678, 4679, 4680, 4681, 4682, 4683, 4684, 4685, 4686, 4687, 4688, 4689, 4690, 4691, 4692, 4693, 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## POLITICAL EPOCH Plans For A Prison ENDS IN GERMANY

By Ernest Leiser

FRANKFURT, (ONA). — A POLITICAL epoch is fast coming to an end in Western Germany. The Allied High Commission, still the supreme political authority in the West German Republic, is preparing to fold up.

In 1945, the Western conquerors of Hitler's Reich spoke sternly of occupation rule which would last for "at least 25 years." Today, as the former foe is ardently sought as a military ally, that estimate has suddenly been revised downward — by some 19 years.

The sixth anniversary of Allied rule will come in May. The Britons, Frenchmen and Americans who today still have the final political say in the Federal Republic agree it will almost certainly be the last. At about that time — conceivably even before — the Allies will have surrendered the full sovereignty of West Germany to the Germans.

There are as yet no visible signs that the Allies are closing up shop. Neither on the Petersberg, the mountain-top hotel along the Rhine where the High Commission sits, nor in the separate headquarters of the United States, British and French Commissioners is there physical evidence of the political changes to come. However, in those headquarters it is accepted as a matter of course that by mid-1951 the Commission will have expired and the Commissioners replaced by ambassadors with no more than advisory prerogatives in a sovereign Germany.

### Mid-Year Date

John J. McCloy, the United States Commissioner, expects to return home for good by summer. It seems likely that his scheduled departure will be timed to coincide with the change-over. His assistant, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, also reportedly plans to quit his post in mid-year. And, although only occasional other members of Mr. McCloy's staff have indicated their intention to depart, through the entire Frankfurt headquarters of the United States Commissioner the wry comment runs that "in about six months we'll all be looking for new jobs."

Actually, it seems most probable that the surrender of power to the Germans will be accompanied by no substantial reduction in numbers of United States personnel. Mr. McCloy's staff consists of only 1,200 persons now — not greatly larger than the Embassy and ECA staffs in either London or Paris. With special responsibilities in Germany which will outlast the occupation rule and with the military advisory staffs to come in, there is expected to be a need for at least 800 Americans.

However, the functions that those remaining State and Army department employees and officials exercise will be

of a vastly different order. Mr. McCloy's successor will have no veto power over German legislation; he will not have the authority to throw a German out of office, arrest him, try him, regulate the ways in which he can earn his living, or exercise any control over what he says, writes or does. He will have little, if any, more authority than Ambassador David Bruce in Paris, or Walter Gifford in London.

### Full Home Rule

This metamorphosis will be the result of negotiations on political concessions to be made West Germany as part of a "single-package" deal for the military participation of the Germans in West European defence. At the most recent of his rare press conferences, Mr. McCloy made it clear that the United States, at least, has accepted as inevitable the return of full self-rule to the Germans.

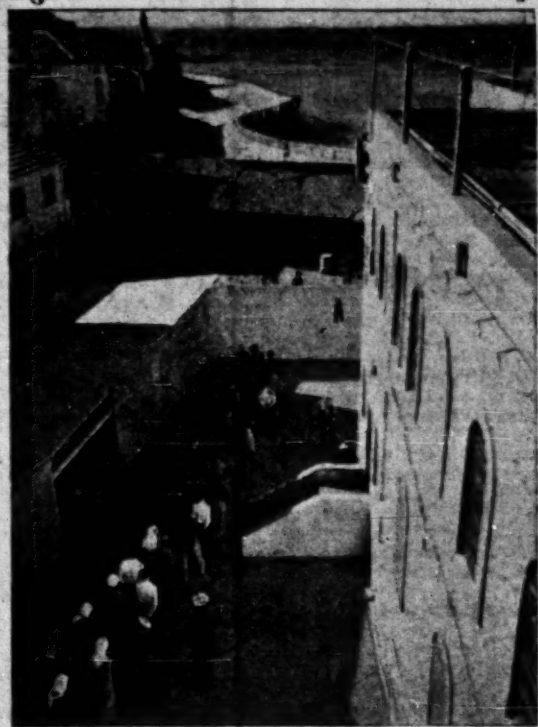
There may be some strings attached. It seems likely, for example, that the Western Allies will ask — and the Germans will grant — certain extraterritorial privileges for the occupation troops who will be converted into "defence troops" and that the Germans will be compelled to undertake contractual obligations to help pay the costs of maintaining those troops. It is possible, though not certain, that the Allies will insist on some "escape clause" in a security treaty of the kind which will be negotiated — enabling them to resume political sovereignty if some flagrant act indicates Germany's unwillingness, or incapacity, to rule herself democratically.

### Nation 'Unready'

Nevertheless, these restrictions — and it can be surmised the Germans will argue long and emphatically to reduce even them to a bare minimum — will not contravert the principle that the Germans are their own political masters.

This is not a decision which the officials of any of the three powers is taking gladly. Even Mr. McCloy, the most optimistic and the most willing to relinquish controls of the three, never ceases to press the belief that the Germans have demonstrated themselves to be really ready for sovereignty.

Yet he and his staffs feel there is no alternative. Some time ago, Mr. McCloy said the West would not bargain for German military manpower. It is apparent that his position has changed substantially since then. He and his staff, and to a lesser degree the British and French Commissioners and their staffs, accept as hard fact today that they will have to bargain — and hard. And the price they will have to pay is not only full equality in a European defence force, but full sovereignty in the administration of Germany.



Prisoners take their daily constitutional in the narrow yard of the Jaffa jail.

By Ruth Cale

RECONSTRUCTION work on the former Ramle (East) police station, one of the larger-type Tegart Fortresses, to turn it into the country's central prison, has begun. The Knesset allocated IL 100,000 to the Ministry of Police almost a year ago for the prison, but plans were delayed so long, and prices of materials and labour costs rose so steeply, that an extra IL 90,000 was needed to make a prison out of the Tegart Fortress. The allocation of the extra money caused more delay.

Plans for the new prison include the cultivation of farmland, the setting up of a variety of workshops, and large sunny courtyards with flowerbeds and bougainvillea bushes to replace the torn asphalt.

An adequate women's goal will replace the small three-cell annex of the Jaffa prison. In the present annex between 8 and 15 prisoners, some of them serving long sentences, sit idly on their cots all day. They have no work, apart from knitting or embroidery and cleaning their quarters, and their exercise yard is about 15 square metres in size. The building will take at least a year to prepare, according to Ministry officials. This means that convicted criminals and detainees awaiting trial will have to serve their time in the crowded Tel Mond and Jaffa jails in the meantime.

### Medieval Gloom

I have seen only the Jaffa goal, and although everything possible has been done by the prison authorities to make it fit for human habitation, its

medieval structure, the steep staircases and narrow corridors, the thick stone walls, the cold, damp and darkness combine to create a gloomy atmosphere.

After the prison was taken over, walls were broken down, doors enlarged, and W.C.s built into the cells. Contrary to Mandatory practice, convicts and detainees are separated, and the convicts grouped into various categories, criminals and petty thieves, juvenile and old offenders are separated. But they share the same narrow courtyard with its depressing cold stone walls.

Time creeps in the Jaffa goal. There is not enough work to go round and the inmates work on a rotation system. There is a small carpentry workshop and a mattress repair shop, but no vegetable garden, and the inmates are kept in the cells. There is a small laundry, the office or help to keep the prison buildings clean and an order of disinfectant powder everywhere. Even at Tel Mond, where there is a cobbler's workshop, there are no regular work, whilst those in short sentences work only occasionally.

The cells housing from a dozen men downwards have been whitewashed; in some of them additional inmates sleep on mattresses on the floor. The dining hall on the ground floor is almost windowless.

### Entertainment

For entertainment, the men have regular movie shows, a library, music, lectures and Hebrew lessons, and at Tel Mond sports events too. A social welfare worker looks after their families whilst they are serving their sentences, and tries to find them jobs on release.

Everything, in fact, is done according to modern prison methods, but the gloomy building is a strange contrast with this enlightened outlook.

Mr. Edmond FitzGerald, the probation chief of King's County, New York, praised the prison authorities in his report last year for the reforms they have achieved, but urged that the necessary structural changes at Ramle be speeded up to give the prisoners a fair deal. At that time repair work could have been completed within six months. Now, with the difficulty in obtaining materials and skilled labour, it will take at least a year.

## MUD HUTS TO MODERN ART Two Thousand Years of Paris

By Robert Stephens

THIS year Paris is celebrating its 2,000th anniversary. The birthday really occurred last year but its celebration was postponed to give time to prepare a better show. Even now the celebrations will be on a modest scale, as there is not much public money to spare at the moment. They will take the form of special balls, pageants and exhibitions illustrating the history of Paris and spread out through the "high season" of the capital from April to July.

Two thousand years sounds a venerable age, although cities like Peking and Damascus were already celebrating their bi-millennaries when Paris was still a huddle of mud huts inhabited by Gauls wearing skins. In fact, Paris today does not strike one as an old city. It does not give one that feeling of history and the passage of time that one experiences in Rome, Constantinople or even in parts of London. It is not picturesque. It is simply beautiful, perhaps the most beautiful city in the world. And its beauty does not depend, like that of Stockholm, Venice or Jerusalem, on its physical setting, but on itself, on its qualities as a city.

But Paris, although not old in spirit, is perhaps slightly old-fashioned. In many ways it has

a late Victorian or Edwardian air, reflecting again a characteristic of the French, but one which foreigners notice less easily — their innate conservatism. Its mixture of elegance and shabbiness, of comfort and inconvenience; the gas lamps in the stone-paved streets, the archaic Metro, buses and taxi cabs, the tenacious institution of the concierge; the survival of red plush and gilt, of polished leather and mahogany, of profuse ornaments and bric-a-brac in many interiors, both public and domestic; the vast numbers of small shops and street markets, the still sharp division between the working class and the rest of society, and the contrasts of formality and Bohemianism in social life — all these seem echoes of a period which in some ways is almost as remote as the Middle Ages.

### Second Empire Planning

But Paris was not always so. Much of the picturesque of the medieval city of narrow streets and crooked houses survived into the 19th century, in the first half of which Balzac lamented the gradual passing of this old Paris under the picks and hammers of the town plan-

ners and commercial builders. Nearly all of it was finally swept away in the great re-planning of Paris which took place under the Second Empire in the 'sixties. Although many of Paris' fine buildings today date in the present form from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, their splendid setting of spacious avenues, gardens and squares, which give full value to their harmonious architecture, was completed less than a century ago.

Paris first appears in history as the site of a battle in 53 B.C. between the Romans and rebel Gauls under Camulogenus. In those days it was called Lutetia, although the tribe which inhabited the area were called Parisii by the Romans. It was not until the fourth century that the name Paris became current for the town. Lutetia began as a small fortified village of fishermen and traders on a series of small islands in the river Seine. Its centre was what later became known as the Ile de la Cité on which now stands the cathedral of Notre Dame, the building of which was completed in 1300 after 150 years of uninterrupted work.

This island was for centuries the heart of Paris and it is the city spread out on each bank of the river. The Romans built mostly on the south, or left, bank, and each bank "left" and "right" gradually took on certain characteristics which are still to a certain extent the life of the city. The right bank was the centre of commerce and industry and there you will find today the stock exchange, the banks and business firms, the craftsmen and artisans, the great fashion houses, big stores and middle-class residential districts. The left bank was the home of learning, religion, leisure and intellectual society. There is still today the University which, since the 13th century, has been one of the world's great centres of scholarship, the Academy and other learned institutes, the districts frequented by students, writers and artists, the magnificent mansions of the Faubourg Saint Germain, once the centre of the fashionable world, and now mostly housing government ministries or embassies.

### City of Youth

Much of the charm of Paris lies in this variety of functions, this blend of business and pleasure, art and industry. Its great diversity which nevertheless forms a harmonious unity, a unique urban personality, is a reflection of the simultaneous diversity and unity of France as a whole. Paris represents more of France than perhaps any other capital city does of its own country.

It is a city of the elite, a magnet for all that is most ardent, ambitious, original and enterprising in the youth of France. And there perhaps is the secret reason why in spite of 2,000 years of history behind it, the heart of Paris, perpetually refreshed, still beats with the pulse of youth.

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Public Relations Branch, Ministry of Defence.

L.W.

## Readers' Letters

### JERUSALEM DISPUTE

To the Editor of THE POST Sir, — The Jerusalem dispute should not detract from the fact that the source of the evil is not to be found in the Jerusalem Municipality, but in the Government, and in the Knesset where spiritual freedom has been turned into a sham for the sake of political expediency. What is needed is not so much a fight against local politicians, but an all-out attack against the presumption of Orthodoxy, it is not a matter between himself and the invisible. The law, however, steps in when a person flagrantly and publicly profanes the Sabbath, just as the law steps in when one is caught black-marketing or committing other offences in public. The Holy City was so called when the Torah laws were observed; it was unholy when the customs of strange people superseded the Law of Moses.

Here is what Nehemiah, the Governor of Jerusalem, had to say about the Sabbath. "In those days I saw in Judah some treading wine-presses on the Sabbath, and bringing in sheaves, also wine, grapes and figs, and all manner of burdens, which they brought into Jerusalem on the Sabbath day; and I warned them on the day whereon they sold provisions. Then I contended with the nobles of Judah, and said unto them, What evil thing is this which ye are doing and profane the Sabbath? And when the shadows were lengthened in the gates of Jerusalem before the Sabbath, I gave the order, whereupon the gates were locked, and I ordered that they should not be opened till after the Sabbath. The merchants and sellers of all kinds of wares lodged outside of Jerusalem once or twice. Thereupon did I warn them, and said unto them, Why do you lodge along the wall? If you do so again, I will lay hands on you. From that time forth they came no more on the Sabbath."

The hands of the law will prevent public Sabbath desecration. Will Mr. Shragai follow his predecessor's warning? Yours, etc., M. LEVENE

Jerusalem, February.

### Points from Letters

We must learn to treat tourists politely and honestly. The uncivil behaviour of taxi drivers who remain seated while elderly women alight and carry their own luggage; children in buses who sit while older people stand; overcharging and short changing by shopkeepers who do not encourage tourism, goodwill, kindness and honesty can do much to increase our tourist trade. Haifa, Feb. 6.

FORMS. — In Ramle, if you require a form to apply for extra chicken rations recommended by your doctor, you must buy it from a pharmacy for 50 pruta. Ramle, Feb. 6.

## MUSICAL DIARY

YEHUDI Menuhin offered a most stimulating programme at his first concert at the Tel Aviv Onel Shem Hall; it was arranged in an absorbing and logical development from Bach and Beethoven to Prokofiev, and concluded with a rather sweet dessert, Paganini's D major concerto. No programme could have more fully revealed the player's abilities. Whilst he rendered Beethoven's C minor sonata with an enchanting mature modesty — (in the adagio the accompanying pianist, Robert Levin, stirred the audience with his delicate playing of the mysterious runs in the lower octaves) — and played Bach's G minor solo sonata with his usual technical and interpretative sovereignty, the highlight of the evening was the first performance in Israel of the splendidly executed F minor sonata by Prokofiev. The work, written in 1947, may be divided into two parts, "introvert" (first and third movements) and "extrovert" (second and fourth movements). The first is a lyrical movement with eerie glissandi (while the piano murmurs a typical "Russian Easter" theme). The rather satirical appeal of the second movement appeared to me to be the most inspired sequence of the work, while the whole is another of Prokofiev's sparkling fairy-tales.

In this piece, too, Levin (who lives and was born in the Ukraine) proved an able collaborator, and later his accompaniment of the Paganini piece was sheer delight. Mo.

### Piano Recital

Ysaacov (Kurt) Schlesinger's recital at the Bet Habalut on Saturday, sponsored by the New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Music, proved that this pianist has real ability. Beethoven's Sonata, op. 27, No. 1, was performed in a competent, if unexciting, manner. Schumann's Fantasy, op. 17, lacked poetry and emotion, and the rendering of Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition" could have been more colourful. Mr. Schlesinger gave an interesting reading of the Pachelbel Suite, op. 13, reminiscent of Janacek. The gifted composer died in a Nazi concentration camp. Peak of the evening's performance was the Scriabin encore.

### Abroad

The Washington debut of Reuben Varga permitted the acquaintance with a talented young Israeli violinist still in his teens, "writes the critic of the 'Washington Star' in a lengthy review. 'His blindness was not handicapped him in attaining technical perfection, and a musicianship of the first order displayed by him in three sonatas and shorter numbers. When playing a congen-

ital work such as Debussy's seemed to be, Mr. Varga's tone took on a new vibrancy and beauty, and his playing gave promise of his becoming some day an outstanding interpreter." Mo.

### French Chamber Music

The Chamber Music Concert at Haifa's Bet Harode on Saturday opened with Loeillet's Sonata in D minor for Flute, Oboe and Piano, No. 16, followed by arias by Bach. This was the first time a singer has taken part in a chamber music concert in Haifa. Mrs. Sander sang arias and songs by Bach, Spohr, Schubert and two lovely songs (Shepherd Song and "I have a Garden") by the Israeli composer, Petruska, all presented with excellent taste but a somewhat husky voice. In contrast to the clearness of the accompanying wind instruments, flute (Shoham), oboe (Rubinstein), clarinet (Schmuckler) and the piano (Reis), the singer's voice rang true only in Schubert's "The Shepherd on the Rock." The wonderful work with clarinet obligato and piano; it offered the singer the best opportunity to present her abilities. Works of French composers, Florent Schmitt — Sonata in trio, Jacques Ibert — Aria for flute, clarinet and piano, and Saint-Saens' Caprice sur des Airs Russes et Danais for flute, oboe, clarinet and piano, were performed with youthful buoyancy. G.W.B.

### IMMIGRANTS!

Sunday, Feb. 19, at 3 p.m. a new

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Distribution of Fertilizer (Sulphate of Ammonia)

Notice is given hereby that, from today, distribution of fertilizer (Sulphate of Ammonia) to orange growers, at the rate of 40 kg. per dunam, will take place according to the following arrangements:—

Citrus growers, members of the following cooperative societies:

- 1) Fardus Sydiat, Ltd.
- 2) Yabhin, Ltd.
- 3) Tnuva Export Ltd.
- 4) Pritas Ltd.

will receive their share through the above mentioned societies. Citrus growers who are not members of the above-named cooperative societies, will receive their share against coupon "T" of their "Chemical Fertilizer Allocation Card (1951)" at the following places of distribution:—

- 5) Nasel, 52 Bab el Wad, Tel Aviv
- 6) Kibbutz, 60 Bab el Wad, Tel Aviv
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- 9) Kibbutz, 60 Bab el Wad, Tel Aviv
- 10) Kibbutz, 60 Bab el Wad, Tel Aviv
- 11) Kibbutz, 60 Bab el Wad, Tel Aviv
- 12) Kibbutz, 60 Bab el Wad, Tel Aviv
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February 14, 1961.

CITRUS CONTROL BOARD